

GOVERNMENT RAID COVERS COUNTRY

From Coast to Coast
Victims Are Caught
in Drag Net.

IN SCORE OF CITIES ARRESTS ARE MADE

Post-Office Department Charges
Use of Mails to Promote Illegal
Medical Practices—Many of
Those in Law's Toils Are
Prominent Socially and
in Business.

Washington, November 20.—A nationwide raid, involving the practically simultaneous arrests of 173 persons in the principal cities of the country, was made to-day by post-office inspectors and United States marshals, charged with the duty of suppressing the use of the mails to promote illegal medical practices. The raid—the most extensive and far-reaching ever made by any department of the government—was under the personal direction of postmaster-general Hitchcock and inspector Robert S. Sharp, of the Post-Office Department. The raid was carefully planned and was guarded until the first of the arrests were made at Indianapolis, early in the day, practically nothing was known of the government's contemplated action. Working with clock-like precision, the inspection force spread over twenty-two states, carried out the raiding plan, and at an early hour to-night, the Post-Office Department had received word that nearly all of the designated persons had been arrested.

Still Hearing Results.
The results of the raid are still being received to-night by the inspectors' division of the post-office in the form of dozens of telegrams from various divisional headquarters. In isolated instances it was found for various reasons to be impracticable to effect the arrests, but the suspected persons against whom warrants have been issued are under surveillance and probably are unable to escape.

Chief Inspector Sharp and a large part of his force of 300 inspectors have been engaged for several months under the orders of the postmaster-general in working up the scores of individual cases in which arrests were made to-day. Many of those taken into custody were members of prominent wholesale and retail drug concerns. The government, according to a statement by postmaster-general Hitchcock to-night, "The work of the post-office inspectors to-day is the culmination of the crusade instituted more than two years ago against the fraudulent and unlawful use of the mails," said Hitchcock. "The comparatively brief time we have wiped out of existence concerns which have mulcted the people of this country out of more than \$100,000,000 by frauds perpetrated through the use of the mails, and the courts have sent many of the promoters of the fraudulent schemes to the penitentiary, where they are now being kept. The wide publicity given to the arrests made to-day will do more to put an end to this particular sort of criminality than any number of practically unknown prosecutions of widely separated cases."

Cities Where Raids Are Made.
The number of arrests made or to be made in the respective cities follows: New York, 2; Buffalo, 2; Pittsburgh, 7; Indianapolis, 5; Chicago, 9; St. Paul, 5; Fort Worth, 4; St. Louis, 3; Omaha, 3; Oklahoma City, 5; Portland, Ore., 3; Denver, 3; Seattle, 3; Spokane, 3; San Francisco, 7; Oakland, Cal., 3; Los Angeles, 3; San Jose, 3; Mobile, 3; Marietta, O., 3; Dallas, 2.
Two each in Albany, Washington, Memphis, Birmingham, Cleveland, St. Louis, Mo., Duluth, Minn., St. Paul, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Cincinnati, Toledo, Minneapolis, Galveston, Salt Lake City, Idaho and Elmore, N. Y.; East Orange, N. J.; Lancaster and Pine Bank, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Columbus, Springfield, Mount Vernon, Dayton and Conroy, O.; Fort Wayne and Terre Haute, Ind.; Peoria, Ill.; Kalamazoo and River River, Mich.; Holden, Mo.; Muskogee, Okla.; Wichita, Kan.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Bellingham, Crescent and Tacoma, Wash.; Gramercy, St. Louis, Mo.; Fresno and Glendale, Cal.

Entire Country Covered.
This concerted official action covered the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. Many of the persons arrested are prominent, commercially and socially, in their communities. Some are leading physicians, others are rich and influential business men; yet others are men who by their wits and are comparatively little known without their own small circle of associates, and one is a Chinaman, who is alleged to have practiced his calling upon women of his own race and upon those of the lower strata of society.

All of the arrests are for alleged violation of section 211 of the Penal Code of the United States, which bars from the mails vile or obscene matter, whether sealed or unsealed, any advertisement, letter or circular proposing or suggesting criminal practices, or any packet containing any substance, drug or thing intended to be used for immoral or unlawful purposes.

Approximately ninety of the persons arrested already have been indicted by United States grand juries in various parts of the country; and the cases of the others will be presented to grand juries now sitting as rapidly as may be feasible.

Strict enforcement of municipal and State laws in the East is said by the postal authorities to account for the comparatively few arrests in the large cities of the East.

Under cross-examination, the witness testified that the price of Southern foundry iron was higher before the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company was taken over by the Steel Corporation than it had been at any time since.

Early in the day J. M. Dickinson, of counsel for the government, succeeded in getting into the record testimony objected to yesterday before the date of the organization of the Steel Corporation were lower than they had been from that time down to 1909. He did not, however, have the witness refer directly to the organization.

Under cross-examination, the witness testified that the price of Southern foundry iron was higher before the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company was taken over by the Steel Corporation than it had been at any time since.

TRADE JOURNAL USED

Price Tables Made Up for Government From Publication.

Washington, November 20.—The fact that price tables, used as the basis for the Bureau of Corporations' reports, and now offered in evidence at the examiner's hearings in the Federal government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, were compiled from a trade journal, was made the gist of the cross-examination to-day of Dr. Francis Walker, deputy commissioner of corporations, before Examiner Henry P. Brown.

In response to questions by R. V. Lindabury, of counsel for the Steel Corporation, Dr. Walker testified that it would have been a stupendous task to have collated the prices from figures sent to the bureau by manufacturers, because of variation in the specifications of the products sold. He said that where his tables showed prices were constant, and, therefore, in his judgment, there was a lack of competition, the real prices were not "absolutely" constant.

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MISS DYE ON STAND

Woman McNamara Wanted Murdered Given Her Testimony.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 20.—Miss Mary C. Dye, a stenographer, who, witnesses had said, was marked for murder by James H. McNamara, the Los Angeles dynamite maker, because she worked for the Iron Workers' Union and "knew too much," testified to-day that she had been followed by detectives, and one occasion one of the McNamara brothers had forced an entrance to her room at the hotel where she was staying.

Miss Dye identified hundreds of letters introduced by the government to sustain its contention that Frank M. Ryan, president of the union, and the forty-four other defendants conspired to transport explosives illegally in furtherance of dynamite plots against the life of President William McKinley.

The witness testified she quit the employment of Ryan and his associates before the Los Angeles explosion, but she had written many letters which the government charges were in furtherance of the plot.

She testified that she had been followed by detectives, and one occasion one of the McNamara brothers had forced an entrance to her room at the hotel where she was staying.

On his flight back from Los Angeles, after causing the explosion there, James H. McNamara, planned to have the door of John J. McNamara, a man, opened, and he was seen by the witness.

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INFORMERS FACE FREEDOM'S PERIL

In Broad Daylight They
Must Walk Forth
From Tombs.

THEY HAD HOPED FOR DARKNESS

Rose, Webber and Vallon, Who
Convicted Becker and His Gun-
men Tools, Will Be Liberated
To-Day, and Belief Reigns
That Vengeance Will
Be Swift and Sure.

New York, November 20.—It will be in broad daylight, and not under cover of darkness, as they had anxiously hoped, that "Bald Jack" Rose, "Bridgie" Webber and Harry Vallon will be set at liberty, according to the program for the release of the three informers against former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker and his four gunmen tools, so far as it could be learned to-night.

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QUET SETTLES ON BATTLEFIELD

Cannon Ceases Roaring
and Hostile Armies
Rest.

OUTCOME NOW WITH DIPLOMATS

They Will Meet To-Day to Dis-
cuss Terms of Armistice, and It
May Be That End of War Is
Near—Turk's Fate Is at
Stake—Cholera Still
Is Spreading.

London, November 20.—The Turkish-Balkan war has shifted for a time from the field of arms to that of diplomacy. It may be that the war is near to an end. Plenipotentiaries for the belligerent powers will meet to-morrow at the village of Hadenkeul, a few miles outside the capital, for a preliminary discussion of the terms of an armistice.

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Mrs. Wilson's Social Secretary



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Cincinnati, O., November 20.—According to the letters written to her family, Miss Mary Bayless, the young Ohio woman who has been made the social secretary to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President-elect, is much interested in her work.

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DISCOVER DEAD BODY OF W.B. BELL

IN HOTEL ROOM

Young Tobacconist Had Fired Bullet Through His Heart.

SUICIDE IS A MYSTERY

Picture of Girl, Found in His
Watch, Caused Police to As-
sume That Killing Followed
Unhappy Love Affair, but
Mother of Girl Declares That
Her Daughter Was Not En-
gaged to Bell—Sealed Letter
Addressed to His Brother May
Give Reasons for Suicide.

The nude body of W. B. Bell, factory manager of the Federal Cigar Company, who lived at the Hanover Apartments, was found with a bullet through the heart and a .32-caliber revolver lying near his right hand, yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock in room No. 332 of Murphy's Hotel by Detective-Sergeant Wiley after suspicion of a tragedy had led the hotel authorities to force the door. A simple note directed that his brother, E. M. Bell, Jr., be notified of his death, but the reasons for the suicide are locked in a sealed letter, which is to be read only by the dead man's brother, who is expected to reach Richmond this morning.

Although the condition of the body establishes the fact that the suicide was accomplished Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, the discovery of the body was made only yesterday evening after the maid had tried several times to open the door of Bell's room. With the exception of a possible affair of the heart, no reason for Bell's act are known by his friends. In the back of his watch was found a picture of a beautiful young woman living on West Franklin Street, to whom Bell had paid attentions.

When asked last night at her home concerning possible motive for the suicide, the young woman disclaimed any idea of what prompted the act. According to her mother, she and Bell had never been engaged, or if they had been it was unknown to the mother.

"They were merely friends," the mother said. "We are terribly shocked over the affair. I cannot imagine why he should have done it."

According to intimate friends, Bell was in the best of health, never appeared to be depressed, was in fine standing with his employees, and at the time of his suicide had a balance of \$30 in bank and \$10 in his pocketbook. Whatever may have been the motive, the act will probably never be known by the public. On the table in his room an open note was found, saying:

"Please notify F. P. Smith or C. C. Griffin, at the Hanover Apartments. Also notify E. M. Bell, Jr., 320 Twentieth Street, New York City."

In plain view beside this paper was a sealed envelope, written on the hotel stationery, and bearing on the outside the plaintive petition: "To be opened by no one but E. M. Bell, Jr., please." While the envelope was rather thick, a cursory examination led to the belief that it contained nothing but written sheets. The injunction of the dead man will be carried out scrupulously by the police, and the delay for the arrival of Bell's sister from New York to-day the envelope reposes unopened in the safe at police headquarters.

Two Shells Exploded.
In addition to the watch containing the picture of the girl, Bell's clothes were found to contain \$10.93 in cash, a check book on a local bank showing a balance of \$30 to his credit, a knife, bunch of keys and a nail clipper. The revolver found at his side was in good condition, and had evidently been purchased for the specific purpose of ending his life. All six chambers of the gun were filled, but two had been fired.

The police are at a loss to account for but one of the exploded shells. Bell's body showing but the one wound, which must have produced instant death. It is thought that perhaps the other shell was fired to test the reliability of the gun, or to test the reliability of the question of where and when it was fired.

The suicide of this young man, healthy, active, prosperous and rising, was planned with a bloodcurdling calmness and detail. Tuesday afternoon he left the factory of the Federal Cigar Company, talking and joking with other employees of the office. A short while later he entered Murphy's Hotel, registered under his own name, and was shown to his room. This was the last time he was seen alive. Some time during the succeeding two hours he wrote the two notes found on the table, carefully removed his outer clothing and laid them neatly on the bed and, having put a bullet through his heart, put a bullet through his heart.

The police believe that he first stretched himself out on the floor before firing the shot, his body being found with the head under the washstand and the feet under the bed. His clothing had been laid out with the utmost care, even his shoes and socks were placed orderly beside the bed. The bed, however, had not been disturbed, showing that the suicide must have taken place shortly after he entered the room. The mystery of the affair from the standpoint of the hotel people is how a revolver shot could have been fired in the hotel at any time of the night or day and not have been heard by half a dozen persons.

After trying a number of times during the course of yesterday to gain admittance to Bell's room, the chambermaid became alarmed by the sounds of the shot and called the police.

CHRISTIANS PREY TO TURKISH ANGER CABINET RUMORS ARE DISPOSED OF

Reported That They Have Been
Massacred in Jaffa,
Palestine.

President-Elect Wilson Says All
Statements May Be
Disregarded.

BRYAN ADDS HIS DENIAL.
Feared They Have Been Made
Victims of Vengeance of
Turks and Arabs.

Athens, November 20.—Reports of massacres of Christians in Jaffa, Palestine, caused the commander of the Russian cruiser Oleg to weigh anchor and depart hurriedly for that district to-day.

Five Christian missionary societies are represented in Jaffa, Palestine. The Christian and Missionary Alliance has a station with one man; the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, two men and two women; the London Society for the Promotion of Christianity Among the Jews, two men and two women; the Seventh Day Adventists' Missionary Board, one man and one woman, and the Tabernacle Mission School, four women. There is also an American orphanage.

There are supposed to be about 10,000 Christians among the inhabitants, the total of whom is estimated at about 4,000. There are eight Christian churches and four Jewish synagogues. There is an English hospital and a French hospital.

Report Not Confirmed.
Washington, November 20.—Although without confirmation of the reported massacre of Christians in the neighborhood of Jaffa, the United States government officials here admit they have been apprehensive of such troubles on the Syrian coast, where the religious differences between the Mohammedans and the Christians are more pronounced than in any other part of the Turkish empire.

American interests in that quarter are large, owing to the extensive fruit trade, and because of the large number of American missionary and educational institutions. Within twenty miles of Jaffa, which is the port of Jerusalem, are three American missionary stations, Tavishbeh, Ramallah and Ain Arab.

There is also a large Jewish population, but so far it is not known that they have been disturbed by the Turks or Arabs, whose ill feeling appears to be directed solely against the Christians.

Two foreign warships have been lying at Beirut, about 150 miles north of Jaffa, and presumably one of these has been directed to Jaffa.